

# TRAIL & *Landscape*

A PUBLICATION CONCERNED WITH  
NATURAL HISTORY AND CONSERVATION



## TRAIL & LANDSCAPE

Editors: Anne Hanes  
18 Briarcliffe Drive,  
Ottawa, Ont. K1J 6E4  
Joyce Reddoch

Production Staff:  
Leone Brown  
Dorothy Greene

Business and Production Manager: Harry A. Thomson

### THE OTTAWA FIELD-NATURALISTS' CLUB - Founded 1879 -

President: Dr. Ewen C.D. Todd, 1818 Paisley Ave., Ottawa  
Corr. Secretary: C.G. Gruchy, Box 3264 Station C, Ottawa

Objectives of the Club: To promote the appreciation, preservation and conservation of Canada's natural heritage; to encourage investigation and publish the results of research in all fields of natural history and to diffuse information on these fields as widely as possible; to support and co-operate with organizations engaged in preserving, maintaining or restoring environments of high quality for living things.

Club Publications: *THE CANADIAN FIELD-NATURALIST*, devoted to publishing research in natural history. *TRAIL & LANDSCAPE*, a non-technical publication of general interest to local naturalists.

Field Trips, Lectures and other natural history activities are arranged for local members.  
See inside back cover.

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THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE,  
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# TRAIL & Landscape

Published by

THE OTTAWA FIELD-NATURALISTS' CLUB  
 Box 3264 Postal Station C,  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1Y 4J5

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## A CASE FOR O.F.N.C. LAND ACQUISITION

George A. Neville

In response to an appeal made at our Annual Meeting on January 20, 1975, by Hue MacKenzie of the Centennial Planning Group for ideas on how to celebrate the Club's 100th Birthday, a suggestion was made that the Club should purchase some land as a regional preserve. In the March-April issue of Trail & Landscape, it is stated "that old chestnut, purchase of land, was brought out - and shot down rather quickly". This is an inaccurate, biased and unfortunate piece of reporting in that while the suggestion was immediately followed by remarks from Allan Reddoch critical of the proposal, the matter was certainly not considered shot down as judged from favorable conversation with others later over coffee. Rather, the old chestnut, having been tossed out for all to see, was first rejected as being too costly for land prices in this area, impractical for management, and, moreover, retrograde at a time when other organizations are selling their land holdings.

Somewhat smitten by this initial reception, other hands were extended to verbalize a case for the old chestnut. Their argumentation seemed strangely more appropriate to a meeting of naturalists, and the old chestnut began to glow as its texture was progressively revealed amid the disconcerting wrinkles. First, the amount of land for acquisition does not necessarily have to be large, and a more remote location such as in the Pakenham region would result in lower acquisition cost. It was explained that it would seem preferable to leave the land in a natural state with minimum management rather than promote concentrated usage through erection of shelters, viewing stations, etc. In lieu of Club management of such property, an arrangement could most probably be made with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources for overall management and periodic inspection. Members of the club could be encouraged to visit the property and to leave it as they found it! Strong support was given to the proposal by one respondent who

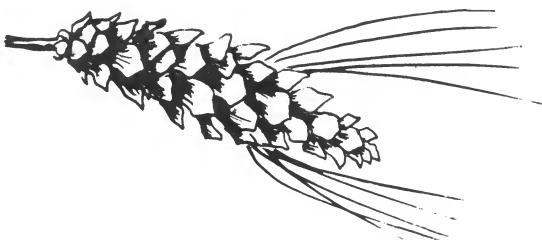
felt that the aims of such an objective were more clearly identified with the aspirations and interests of the founders of the Club than were many of our present endeavors, and that such an undertaking would not only constitute a fitting memorial to the Club's founders but also a legacy to future generations.

Now, what kind of specific and reasonable proposal for land acquisition could be considered by the Club? While in Sweden for a year, I had an opportunity to visit various natural preserves and to appreciate the Swedish attitude and long tradition concerning environmental protection and conservation. In earlier times, the southern portion of Sweden, known as the Province of Skåne, was renowned for its extensive stands of beech forests. Now, much of this fine, rolling land has been cleared, and drained for the cultivation of wheat, rye, rapeseed and sugar beets. Indeed, Skåne is Sweden's bread-basket. For years, the beeches of Skåne provided valuable wood for manufacture of furniture, their twisted limbs and grotesque forms provided myriad legends of trolls so that some beech woods today are still referred to as "trollskogen". The wild boar was hunted in the beech woods, their natural habitat whose renewal was assured in large measure by the implantation of beech nuts in the forest soil as the wild pigs fed upon the fallen fruit. These pigs have long disappeared from Skåne; the remaining stands of mature beech are threatened by the insatiable demands of manufacturing interests, and little natural renewal of the beech is occurring due to loss of the symbiotic cloven hooves.

A few years ago, action was taken to preserve a dense stand of beech, comprising an area of approximately ten acres, about seven kilometres southeast of the mediæval town of Lund. This forest, known as Dalby Söderskog, is now protected as a National Park. It is contained by rustic fencing and is provided with an adjacent parking lot. Planks have been laid out in marshy and wet areas to supplement the three or four walking trails that have developed in a natural way. In springtime, these woods abound in wildflowers so typical of Skåne; in autumn the forest is fragrant and resplendent in golden brown hues. People return time and again to this forest during all seasons to relax, meditate and enjoy its features reminiscent of Viking days save for the snorting of rummaging boars.

So Ottawans, by this model we could seek to establish a wooded preserve as a memorial to our Club's 100th anniversary. We cannot accommodate the chestnut here, and while our beech groves are in need of recognition, it is a stand of white pine that so badly requires protection somewhere in the Ottawa Valley. The majestic white pine that once covered so much of this valley and whose value for ship's spars and general construction lured lumber barons to this district and gave impetus to its early settlement, is almost all gone. What more fitting tribute could be paid to the Club's founders and what better gesture of good faith could be extended to future members than to assure that some parcel or tract of land be given over to the protection and continued cultivation of a stand of white pine as far as is humanly and ecologically possible.

No, that old chestnut has not yet been shot down. Through the medium of Trail & Landscape it may continue to glow and spark a movement like that of the living preservation of some of Sweden's beech forests.



Editor's note: Can anyone tell us whether such parcels of "majestic white pine" still stand? Readers are invited to send in their ideas concerning land acquisition, either in reaction to Dr. Neville's proposal, or as alternative suggestions. We know that other natural history clubs in Canada own land and operate nature reserves. Will someone volunteer to put together an article on the experience of these clubs in the discovery, purchase and management of their lands?

## WILDLIFE IN URBAN CANADA

A world with an urban population four times larger than the present one billion people who live and work in the cities of today is the probable growth to be expected by the year 2000. This was a startling statement in the theme address at a Symposium on Wildlife in Urban Canada in May of this year.

The Symposium was sponsored by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and the University of Guelph, and was also co-sponsored by other private organizations and governmental agencies concerned with environmental matters.

The objectives of the Symposium were:

- to define the problems associated with wildlife and people in growing urban communities with special emphasis on the role of educators, planners, business and industry personnel and public servants
- to review and discuss innovative projects and their application to the urban environment of Canada
- to make recommendations to governments and urban planners concerning the complementary aspects of people and wildlife in the urban setting.



The noted international city planner, C.A. Doxiadis, whose paper 'Wildlife and Human Settlements' was presented as the theme address, foresees a marriage between nature and city where ultimately two thirds of the globe is given to continuous wildlife and almost eighty-four percent of the total available to different types of wildlife. Man has control of thirty-three percent of the land surface, building his cities on only 2.5 percent.

Dr. Doxiadis presents a future prospect that is frightening but offers exciting and visionary ideas to create both new cities and a new world. His books on Architecture, Human Settlement, Urban Planning and other associated subjects make fascinating reading for all interested in a continuously changing world.

In workshop sessions, participants examined and discussed the impact of the urban environment on wildlife and the relationship between wildlife and people in that environment.

Questions fundamental to an understanding of the problems were asked:

What is urban wildlife?

Who should we be educating?

Who should be the educators?

What about disease?

Are pets compatible with urban wildlife?

What is happening to existing wildlife resources?

Do urban dwellers really care?

The discussions went on and on and far into the night for many. The subject of wildlife in urban Canada is not one of special interest to a single discipline but overlaps into many fields of professional expertise. The urban dweller as most of us are, can make our contribution to a subject that properly understood can contribute much to a quality of life that we hope can be experienced by our children.

## DO YOU STUMBEL OVER MITSAKES IN SPELING OR TYPNIG?

Trail & Landscape has need of proofreaders. Someone must check the Editor's mock-up for typos, and compare it with the manuscripts to catch words left out, etc. This job can be done very effectively by a couple - one to read aloud while the other checks - or by one person with a tape recorder. It can be done at home.

The other job requires someone who can spare one or two evenings for each issue, to proofread the final copy (which is photographed to make our printing plates) at the time and place where it is being typed.

If you feel moved to make a valuable contribution to our magazine, please call the Editor 749-2400, or the Co-ordinator, Dorothy Greene 722-3421 (day).



THANK YOU, BARBARA

Barbara Coleman has resigned from her position as Co-ordinator on the production team of T & L to have more time to devote to her family. Barbara has been helping produce T & L almost from its beginning. From 1968 to 1971 she was an Associate Editor with a special interest in conservation activities. Since 1971 she has had the task of arranging for the typing of every issue of the magazine, and for proofreading both the mock-up and the final copy. Quite a contribution! The Editors and Production staff were happy to be associated with her during her 8 years with T & L and wish her all the best.

# Spring Birds, 1975

Following the relatively open winter we had a colder than usual April which caused the migration to be some ten days behind normal by the end of the month. In May the sudden arrival of hot, dry weather resulted in very rapid passage with the peak warbler movement on the 10th and 11th. After a brief period at the end of May and early June when temperatures were relatively normal, hot and generally humid conditions prevailed until the end of June.

An early Blue-winged Teal was at the Champlain Bridge on April 2nd and a Double-crested Cormorant at Shirley's Bay on April 26th. A Black-bellied Plover on June 27th was possibly an early southward migrant.

Late winter birds included a Hoary Redpoll on April 19th, a Snowy Owl April 27th, a Northern Three-toed Woodpecker on May 13th and a Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker on May 18th. There was a Rough-legged Hawk on May 21st, 4 Red-necked Grebes on June 4th and a Lesser Scaup on June 15th.

Species which seemed less common than usual were Barred Owls (only 2 reported in the period), Black-crowned Night Heron (3). Very few Solitary Sandpipers, Philadelphia Vireos and White-crowned Sparrows were observed, the latter passing through very quickly, as frequently happens.

A number of species were observed in higher than usual numbers. On April 12th there were 14 Snow Geese at Britannia and on April 29th at Shirley's Bay 104 Horned Grebes. More than 100 Broad-winged Hawks were there on May 3rd and 50 Knots on May 27th. The same day there were 72 Knots at the Richmond sewerage lagoon. At Ramsayville marsh there were 35 Short-billed Dowitchers on May 18th. Tennessee Warblers were very abundant around May 20th. Up to 4 Wilson's Phalaropes were seen at once.

Reports of rare and uncommon birds were numerous. The first Snowy Egret in Ottawa was found by Bruce Dilabio, Bruce Barrett and others on May 18th at Shirley's Bay. It was present until the 23rd. On May 23rd Roger Foxall and Stanley Shaddick, editor of Saskatoon Field Notes, recorded the area's first Sandhill Crane. Foxall and Richard Poulin found our first Worm-eating Warbler in Beechwood Cemetery on May 18th. Also first for the area were the two Little Gulls present near the Britannia filtration plant from June 4th to 9th. They were found by Simon and Steve Gawn and Bruce Dilabio, and species confirmation was made by Richard Poulin. The second Hooded Warbler was seen at Wychwood on May 24th by Murray Brigham. The third Marbled Godwit appeared at the Richmond sewerage lagoon on June 15th and was still present at the end of the month. Two Piping Plovers, our 3rd and 4th records, the 4th Cattle Egret, the 4th and 5th Willets and the 3rd Great Egret were also seen in the period.

Uncommon Warblers included a Cerulean, a Prairie 5 Golden-winged, and a Louisiana Waterthrush. Henslow's Sparrows were found breeding in the North Gower area. An encouraging note was the observation of three Peregrine Falcons.

Good Birding!

Hue MacKenzie  
Bruce Dilabio

#### A CAUTION

We have become aware that some people are scanning the bird columns in the newspapers to learn the location of raptors, especially falcons. They then collect eggs or young birds from the nests to raise as captive birds. Be very careful about disclosing the location of such nests -- you will probably save the lives of some of the birds.



## OWL INCIDENT

About 3:30 p.m. on January 21st, I walked down the south bank of the river east of the town, to find out if the ducks which had been wintering in the open water, were still there. The "regular inhabitants" were a female Scaup Duck, a Black Duck (both, I think, winged birds, able to swim and dive but not to fly), and two healthy Common Mergansers which could fly well and moved up and down the river with ease. A Belted Kingfisher had been another interesting resident, but I had not seen it since the cold snap of a few days before.

The female Scaup was in her usual position near the north shore just above the island which splits the river. No sign of the Black Duck. I could see the Mergansers fishing in the north channel as I walked to Lookout Point below the island. I examined the river with binoculars up and down as far as I could see but could not find the Black Duck.

Just as I turned away from looking down river, a dark brown object floated out from behind a screen of brush in the little bay, 200 yards downstream. I put the binoculars on the object but it seems too large for a Black Duck, and no head showed. "Perhaps a pair of Black Ducks dabbling close together", I thought. The object twisted and turned in the water, sometimes looking like two separate objects, and sometimes like one mass of feathers or fur.

Fascinated, I watched while the object whirled downstream in the strong current. Then, suddenly, from the dark brown mass, a pair of huge wings spread out and up, and with a couple of flaps the whole object lifted from the water. It was a Great Horned Owl carrying a muskrat in its claws! With no apparent difficulty it flapped ashore to the shelter of some rushes and brush beneath a large willow.

I withdrew into the woods beside me and made my way downstream, cautiously and quietly. Seventy-five yards from the spot where I thought the owl flew ashore I halted and examined the area through the binoculars. The owl was sitting on a fallen log beneath the willow, watching me. We stared at each other for a few moments. Then, apparently deciding that I was unfriendly, it flew across the river to a tall elm and watched me approach the spot where it had been sitting. There, beside the log was the muskrat, limp and dead, not mutilated or torn, but just pierced by the great claws.

The remarkable part of the incident was that the owl, having clutched the muskrat in the water, and being unable to lift it while alive and struggling, had settled down on the water to kill it. As soon as the animal was dead, or nearly so, the owl had no trouble in lifting it out of the water, even though it must have been pretty well drenched.

I returned the next day to see if the muskrat still lay where the owl had dropped it -- but it had vanished. The marks of the great talons in the snow were good evidence that the owl had returned for its prey.

George E. Findlay  
Box 1783, Carleton Place, Ont.  
KOA 1J0

#### BIRD IDENTIFICATION

Members wishing to improve their knowledge of the local birds may be interested to know that Mr. George McGee plans to continue his series of lectures on BIRDWATCHING under the Adult Education Program of the Ottawa Board of Education, this fall.

Lecture schedules, registration dates, etc. for the fall program will be completed and published by the Board in local newspapers in early September.

For additional information call the Ottawa Board of Education 563-2325 or George McGee 733-1739.

## New Book for Ottawa's Naturalists

There may be other naturalists of my sort. We have picked up a fair bit of information about members of four of the five great classes of vertebrates - mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. But we are deplorably uninformed regarding the fifth class (the first, in an evolutionary view), the fishes. Not being brought up in a fishing tradition, some of us associate the subject with sportsmen as distinct from naturalists. It is illogical to ignore this important group of animals, which shares so much of the same environment and history with the other organisms we study. Moreover, we may be missing out on something of fascinating interest in itself.

Now a book has appeared just for us. *FISHES OF CANADA'S NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION / POISSONS DE LA REGION DE LA CAPITALE DU CANADA* is aimed at the amateur naturalist, the skin or scuba diver, as well as the angler, in English and French. The authors frankly point out gaps in their knowledge of local fishes, hoping to stimulate readers to contribute information of use in a future edition. Gaps aside, the book gives a solidly satisfying look at fishes, their habits and habitats, migrational history, and changes that humans have worked in their environment, within the same Area of 30-mile radius we use in studies of other fauna and flora. Needless to say, every Ottawa naturalist should own a copy. It is available at the Museum bookshop, Nature Canada bookshop and National & Provincial Parks Assoc., Box 400 Station A, Ottawa, for a modest \$4.

*FISHES OF CANADA'S NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION* came into being as a tribute to Dr. J. Sanford Hart, an internationally acclaimed environmentalist and physiologist, who died in Ottawa in May 1973. Sandy Hart was a founder of the Ottawa-Hull Chapter of the National and Provincial Parks Association. The book is jointly sponsored by the NPPAC with the National Capital Commission, the National Museum of Natural Sciences, and the Fisheries and Marine Service.

*TRAIL & LANDSCAPE* is privileged to bring to readers some excerpts from the book, with kind permission of the publishers. Here are portions of the Introduction and two figures. In later issues we hope to reprint species accounts of fishes representative of major habitats.

(A.H.)

from: FISHES OF CANADA'S NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

by Don E. McAllister and Brian W. Coad

A rich variety of 75 species of fishes lives in the rivers and lakes surrounding Canada's capital. This richness is due to the geological history of the area, to past and present drainage connections, to the variety of topography and habitats, and to introductions by man.

The amateur can play a real role in contributing to knowledge of fishes of the region. Except for mooneye, rainbow smelt, brown bulhead, channel catfish, yellow perch, walleye, and sauger, there have been no detailed studies on the biology of fishes in the region. We are ignorant about distribution, spawning time (temperature and place), migrations, depth ranges, maximum lengths and weights, behavior, and food of many species.

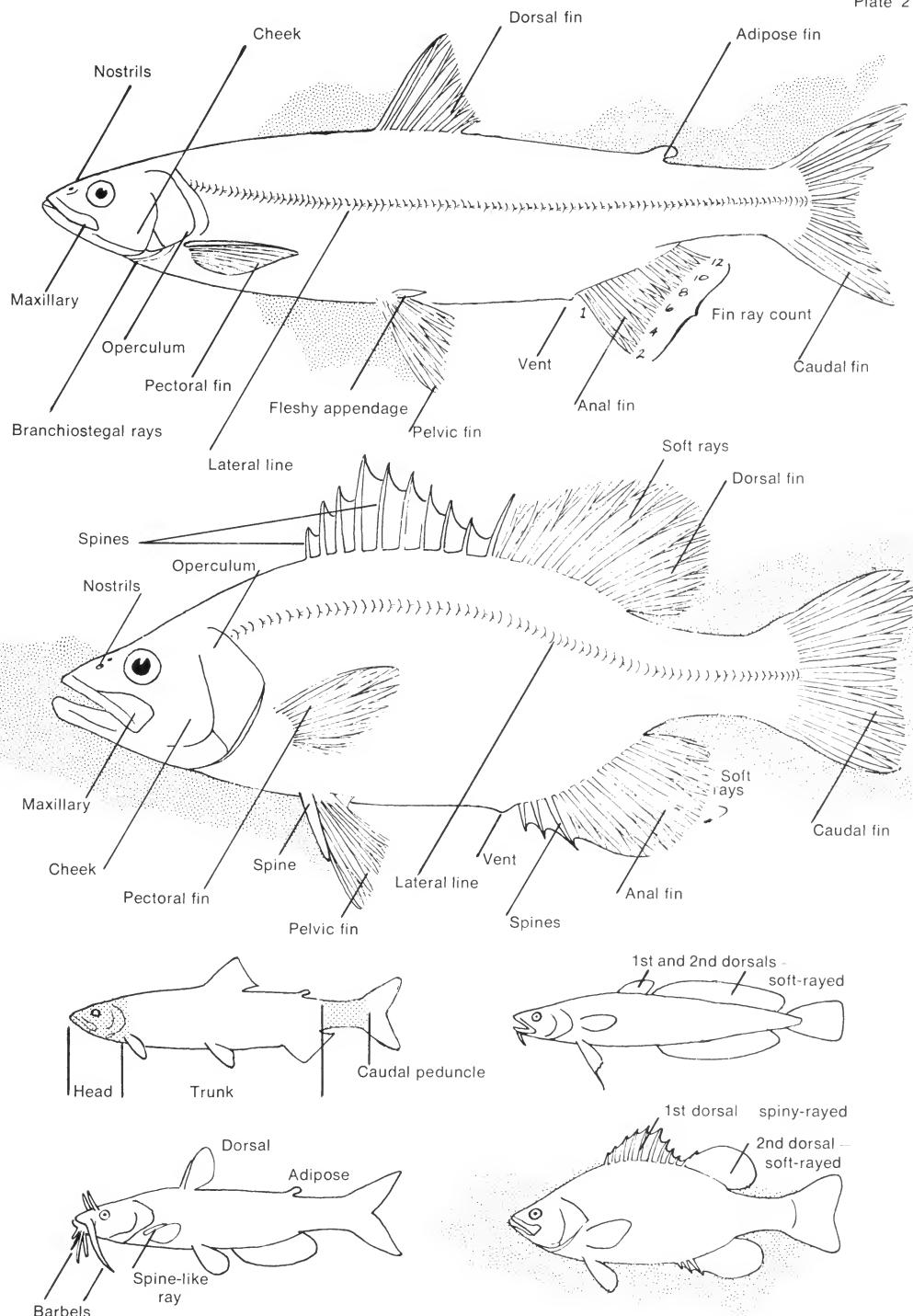
Preserved specimens deposited in a museum serve as voucher specimens. Verification of biological observations or locality records are based on them.

(Preserving directions are given.)

The topography of the Region is varied...Rivers to the south tend to be slow, muddy and warm. Because of the low relief in this sector there are only two lakes (Constance and Dow's) enclosed within the 30-mile boundary. To the north the streams are clearer, more rapid flowing, and cooler. Lakes are numerous, most are small, but Lac Lapêche is 3 2/3 miles long and has a maximum depth of 95 feet. Most lakes are stratified in summer with a warm surface layer and cool layer, 4-10°C (40-45°F), below depths of 20-30 feet.

During the peak of the Wisconsin glaciation most of eastern Canada was covered by ice...About 45 species of fish probably reached the Ottawa Valley from the Mississippian refugium, about 6 from the Atlantic coastal plain, and another 16 may have used one or both. Four species were introduced by man.

Eastern North America, in particular the National Capital Region, has had an extremely complex geological history for the last 12,000 years. (The Postglacial Geological History, by M.J. Dadswell, with four maps, describing this history in detail follows in the book.)



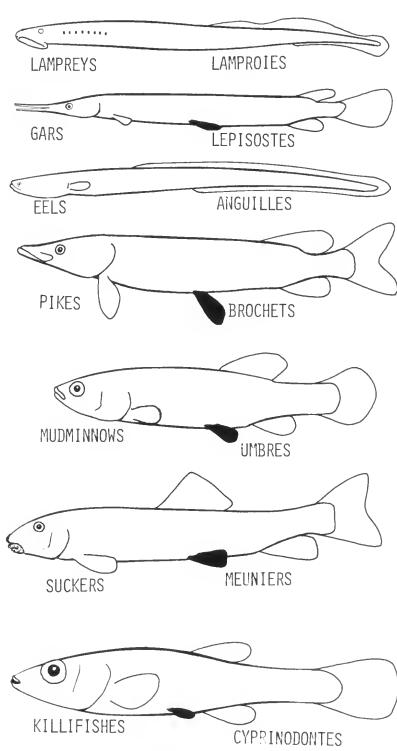
## Anatomical Features

A fish consists of two parts, the head and the body, and no neck. On the head are jaws, snout, nostrils, and eyes. On the snout or chin are slender filaments called barbels that function as organs of touch, taste, or smell. A broad platelike structure supported mainly by one bone, the operculum, covers the gills. Extending along the lower margin of the operculum is a membrane, supported by bony splints called branchiostegals. Between the operculum and the eyes is the cheek. Under the operculum are the gills: bony arches bear gill rakers on the front, and reddish (when fresh) gill filaments behind. The gill rakers, mounted on the first arch, vary in shape from short and stubby to long and slender. The body can be divided into the trunk and the narrow wristlike caudal peduncle. The lower part of the trunk is the abdomen.

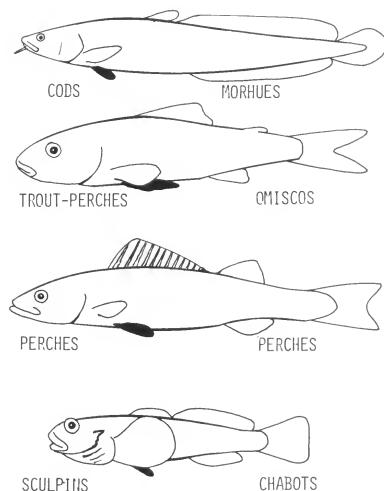
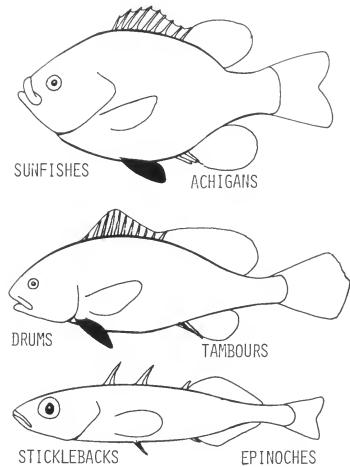
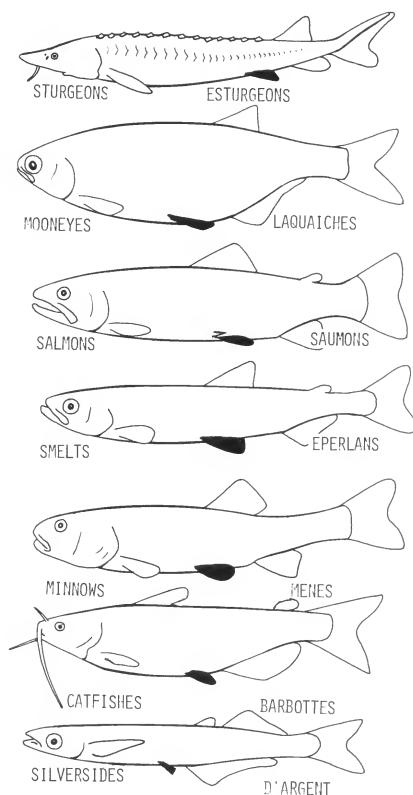
There are several types of fins, not all of which are found on every fish. The unpaired fins are: on the back, the dorsal fin(s); on the upper caudal peduncle, the fleshy tablike adipose fin; on the rear end of the body, the tail or caudal fin; and on the underside just in front of the caudal peduncle, the anal fin(s). Paired fins may be present: the pectoral fins immediately behind the gill cover and the pelvic fins behind or below the pectorals. Above the pelvic fin is sometimes found a triangular fleshy appendage or axillary process for streamlining the fin when it is not extended. The fins, except for the adipose, are supported by slender rods called rays; either soft rays (jointed and usually flexible) or spiny rays often simply called spines (unjointed and usually stiff and pointed).

The body is usually covered with scales, which provide a flexible protective cover for the fish. When scales are rounded and smooth, as in trout, they are called cycloid. When scales bear small points on the hind edge making them rough to the touch as in perch, they are called ctenoid. Scales on sturgeons take the form of knoblike scutes...Of the fishes in this guide, only lampreys and catfish are actually without scales. Scales have growth rings which may bunch closely during the slow growth of winter...The scale edge may be absorbed during spawning, producing a spawning check...An expert can learn much of a fish's history by "reading" its scales.

## PICTORIAL KEY TO FAMILIES



## CLEF ILLUSTRE DES FAMILLES



Along the middle of the side is the lateral line. It usually consists of a buried tube that extends from head to tail, and opens to the exterior through pores in the scales. In the tube are tiny sensing cells. A similar sensory system is found on the head.

Teeth may occur on the tongue, the floor of the mouth between the gill arches, the roof of the mouth, the pharyngeal bones behind the gills, as well as the jaws. Minnows have teeth only on the pharyngeal bones. In the freshwater drum pharyngeal teeth are flat, heavy, and pebblelike and are used for crushing shellfish.

Water flows in the mouth, through the gill slits, and over the gill filaments, which extract oxygen and pass off carbon dioxide. The water then exits from under the operculum. The mouth cavity narrows to the esophagus and is usually followed by a J-shaped stomach. The narrow pyloric region following the stomach may have little fingerlike pouches called pyloric caeca. The intestine continues to the anus. The anus and the exit for urine and eggs or sperm is called the vent. The heart lies in its own small cavity behind and below the gills. The liver, usually large and red or orange, lies in the front part of the body cavity. Associated with it is the small green gall bladder. In the upper body cavity is the usually thin-walled, pink, balloonlike organ, the gas bladder (also called swim bladder). It helps buoy up the fish and in some species may also be used in breathing, hearing, or sound-making. The long dark organs along the underside of the backbone are the kidneys. Below them lie the egg-producing ovaries or sperm-producing testes. A small urinary bladder lies in the hind end of the body cavity.

The skeleton of a fish includes the skull, the vertebral column with its one to three sets of ribs, and the supports for the fins. The skull includes the cranium housing the brain, and the jaws, gill arches and covers. Behind the skull is the bowlike shoulder girdle that supports the pectoral fin. The pelvic fins are supported by a small pelvic girdle. In the inner-ear portion of the skull are otoliths, small bones loose in a fluid-filled chamber. These assist the fish in sensing changes in direction. The large otoliths in the freshwater drum are sometimes called "lucky stones".

# F.O.N. NEWS

Federation of Ontario Naturalists' 42nd Annual Meeting,  
Peterborough, Ontario, June 6-9, 1975

Main priorities of FON now are: Wildlife Preservation, Natural History Service, Assistance to Clubs and Individuals, Services, Consulting. As of July 1, the YOUNG NATURALIST will be taken over by the Young Naturalist Foundation; first issue expected in October.

In the coming year a larger membership is expected, more merchandising, more public relations, a greater involvement with member clubs, more studies (this year FON received a government grant to study herbicides and pesticides on roadsides in Ontario, and hired four students).

The following resolutions were passed: that FON express its strong disapproval of Federal Government's inaction in permitting duck hunting in Point Pelee National Park, and urge immediate steps be taken to abolish permanently this practice in the Park...that FON urge Government of Ontario to enforce stringently the regulations under the Parks Act designed to protect the natural and historic values of provincial parks...that FON urge Government of Ontario to impose a ban on the use of non-returnable containers and that the announced ban on non-returnable containers in Algonquin Provincial Park be reinstated ...that FON encourage Government of Ontario to initiate action that will result in use of returnable containers by all segments of the packaging industry...that FON commend Government of Ontario for its action in developing the Nature Reserves Programme and urge that adequate funds be allocated and that the acquisition and designation of nature reserves proceed rapidly, taking into account IBP and other areas...that FON support the private member's bill to be put before the House of Commons by an MP from Victoria "to abolish steel leg-hold traps".

Vi Humphreys

## FILMS ON NATURAL HISTORY

An excellent selection of films on Natural History and other subjects is available in Ottawa for use by schools and other groups. The sources of these films are as follows:

1. Ottawa Public Library, 120 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, K1P 3M2, phone 236-0301  
A catalogue listing the titles available may be obtained for \$1.00. The many films listed may be rented for a small charge to any adult resident in the area served by the Ottawa Public Library or the Eastern Ontario Library System, who holds, or is eligible to hold, a library card. Students may be permitted to borrow for organizational or institutional use.
2. National Film Board of Canada, Film Library, 150 Kent St., Ottawa, K1A 0M9, phone 996-4861 after 10:30 a.m. There is a free catalogue of the films available. A Film Library Card must be obtained before one can make use of this free film service. In addition to motion picture films, the National Film Board produces other visual aids (filmstrips, slide sets, media kits, 8 mm film loops, overhead projectors) of particular interest to educators and special-interest groups.
3. Canadian Film Institute, National Science Film Library, 1762 Carling Ave., Ottawa, K2A 2H7, phone 729-6193  
The Canadian Film Institute was incorporated in 1935 as a national non-profit organization and use of film and television as educational and cultural factors in Canada and elsewhere. One of its main activities is the distribution of film to specialized educational and cultural groups through the National Film Library. There are approximately 7,000 films in this library, made up of 30 individual collections of which the National Science Film Library is the most comprehensive.

## O F N C FALL PROGRAM

arranged by the Excursions and Lectures Committee  
J. Donald Lafontaine (829-7273), Chairman

### BIRDS IN FALL MIGRATION

#### VISITS TO SHIRLEYS BAY

Sunday	7 Sept.	Leader:	Stephen O'Donnell (737-5270)
Saturday	13 "	"	Monty Brigham (489-3018)
"	20 "	"	Rick Poulin (232-4687)
"	27 "	"	Roger Foxall (745-7791)
Sunday	5 Oct.	"	Arnet Sheppard (722-0991)

Meet: Britannia Drive-In Theatre  
Time: 7:30 a.m.

Bring waterproof footwear. Walks last until noon at least.

Sunday  
7 Sept.

GENERAL EXCURSION TO THE CARP HILLS  
Leader: Arnet Sheppard (722-0991)  
Meet: Loblaws, Carlingwood Shopping  
Centre  
Time: 9:00 a.m.

All day outing. Bring LUNCH

Tuesday  
9 Sept.

OFNC MONTHLY MEETING  
OUTBACK AUSTRALIA  
Speaker: Jeff Harrison  
Meet: Auditorium, Ottawa Public Library,  
Laurier and Metcalfe Streets  
Time: 8:00 p.m.

Saturday  
20 Sept.

FALL MUSHROOMS AND TOADSTOOLS  
Leader: Jim Ginns (827-0212)  
Meet: Health and Welfare Building,  
Tunney's Pasture  
Time: 9:00 a.m.  
Bring a basket, hand lens and a snack

Sunday  
28 Sept.

AN INTRODUCTION TO NATURAL HISTORY  
PHOTOGRAPHY

Leader: Jim Johnston (820-0293)

Meet: Supreme-Court, Wellington Street

Time: 9:00 a.m.

Bring your camera and questions, and a snack.  
There is a follow-up workshop on Oct. 22.

Weekend  
11-13 Oct.

WHALE TRIP - TADOUSSAC

At press time, plans for this trip are progressing well, however, space is limited and going fast so if you are interested call Roger Foxall (745-7791) NOW Tentative plans are for a stop to see the Snow Geese at Cap Tourmente and a boat trip at Tadoussac to look for whales. Expected cost including transportation and accommodation (not food) is approx. \$75.00.

Tuesday  
14 Oct.

OFNC MONTHLY MEETING  
BIRDING THE OUTPOSTS OF ALASKA

Speaker: Roger Foxall

Meet: Auditorium, Ottawa Public Library  
Laurier and Metcalfe Streets

Time: 8:00 p.m.

Wednesday  
22 Oct.

PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKSHOP

Leader: Jim Johnston (820-0293)

Meet: Auditorium, Ottawa Public Library,  
Laurier and Metcalfe Streets

Time: 8:00 p.m.

Bring your pictures from the 28 Sept. outing or any others that you would like to have the leader look at.

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